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12-10-03

<b>TRANSMITTAL LETTER</b>			Case No. 10342-13
Serial No. 10/038,527	Filing Date January 2, 2002	Examiner Group Art Unit 2183	
Inventor(s) GOTTLIEB ET AL.			
Title of Invention METHODS FOR IDENTIFYING CELLS IN A PATH IN A FLOWCHART AND FOR SYNCHRONIZING GRAPHICAL AND TEXTUAL VIEWS OF A FLOWCHART			

TO THE COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS

Transmitted herewith is Transmittal Letter (in duplicate); First Supplemental Information Disclosure Statement (9 pages); Form PTO 1449; A1-A2 Cited References; and Postcard Receipt.

- ☐ Small entity status of this application under 37 CFR § 1.27 has been established by verified statement previously submitted.
- ☐ A verified statement to establish small entity status under 37 CFR §§ 1.9 and 1.27 is enclosed.
- ☐ Petition for a \_ month extension of time.
- ☐ No additional fee is required.
- ☐ The fee has been calculated as shown below:

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**Technology Center 2100**

	Claims Remaining After Amendment		Highest No. Previously Paid For	Present Extra
Total		Minus		
Indep.		Minus		
First Presentation of Multiple Dep. Claim				

Small Entity	
Rate	Add'l Fee
x \$9=	
x 42=	
+\$140=	
Total add'l fee	\$

or

Other Than Small Entity	
Rate	Add'l Fee
x \$18=	
x \$84=	
+\$280=	
Total add'l fee	\$

- ☐ Please charge Deposit Account No. 23-1925 (BRINKS HOFER GILSON & LIONE) in the amount of \$\_\_\_\_\_. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.
- ☐ A check in the amount of \$ to cover the filing fee is enclosed.
- ☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge payment of any additional filing fees required under 37 CFR § 1.16 and any patent application processing fees under 37 CFR § 1.17 associated with this communication or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 23-1925. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.
- ☒ I hereby petition under 37 CFR § 1.136(a) for any extension of time required to ensure that this paper is timely filed. Please charge any associated fees which have not otherwise been paid to Deposit Account No. 23-1925. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

Respectfully submitted,

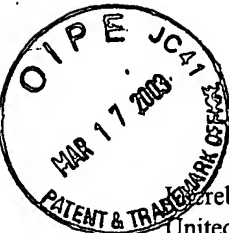
\_\_\_\_\_  
JOSEPH E. HETZ  
Registration No. 41,070  
Attorney for Applicant

BRINKS HOFER GILSON & LIONE  
P.O. BOX 10395  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60610  
(312) 321-4200

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as first class mail, with sufficient postage, in an envelope addressed to: Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231, on March 13, 2003.

Date: 3/13/03

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_



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Technology Center 2100

Joseph F. Hetz - Reg. No. 41,070

Name of Applicant, Assignee or  
Registered Representative

[Signature]  
Signature

Our Case No. 10342-13

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of: )  
Gottlieb et al. )  
Serial No.: 10/038,527 )  
Filed: January 2, 2002 )  
For: Methods for Identifying Cells in a )  
Path in a Flowchart and for )  
Synchronizing Graphical and )  
Textual Views of a Flowchart )

Group Art Unit: 2183

FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL  
INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Commissioner for Patents  
Washington, D.C. 20231

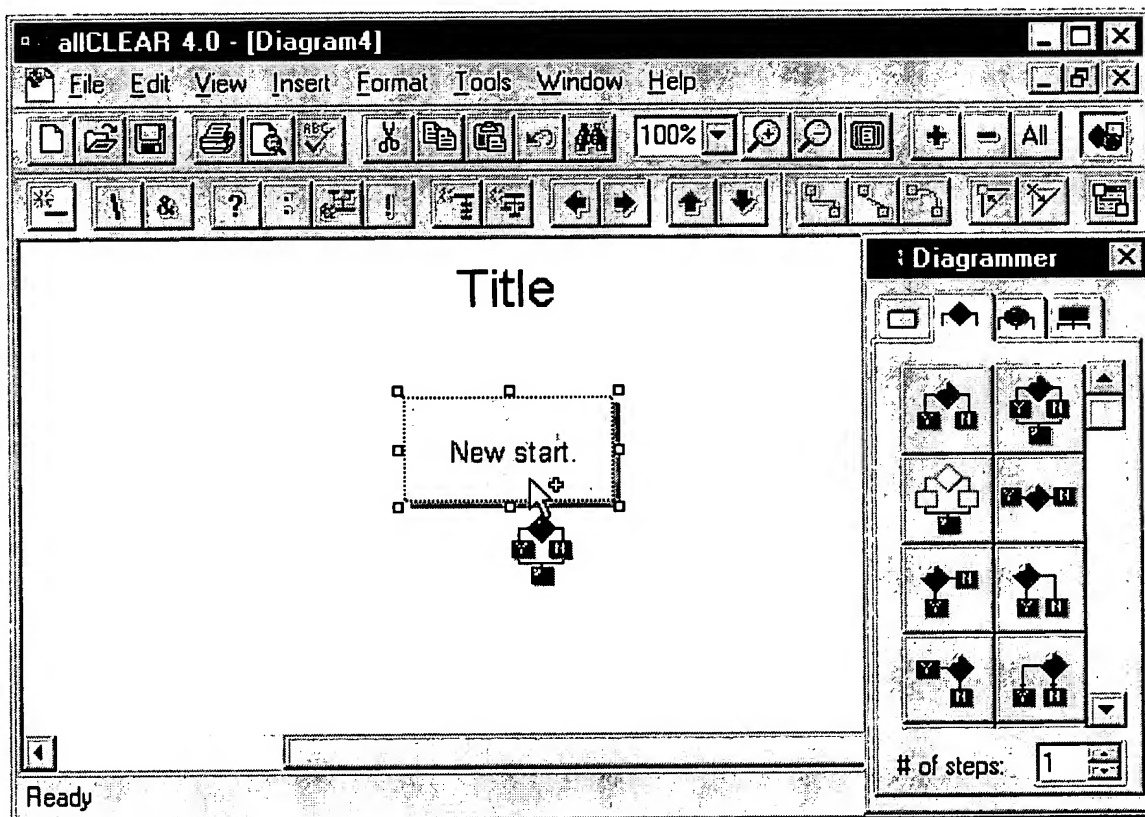
Dear Sir:

Pursuant to the obligation under 37 C.F.R. § 1.56 and in conformance with 37 C.F.R. §§  
1.97-1.99, Applicants hereby submit documents A1-A2 listed on the attached form PTO-1449 for  
consideration by the Examiner. Copies of these documents are enclosed herewith. Applicants  
request that the Examiner review the entire disclosure of these documents and make them of  
record.

The filing of this Information Disclosure Statement does not constitute an admission that the information cited herein is, or is considered to be, material to patentability as defined in 37 C.F.R. § 1.56(b). Further, Applicants reserve the right to contest that the submitted documents are prior art against the present application.

Document A2 is a user guide for a product called "allCLEAR." The following is a summary of some of the features of the allCLEAR program.

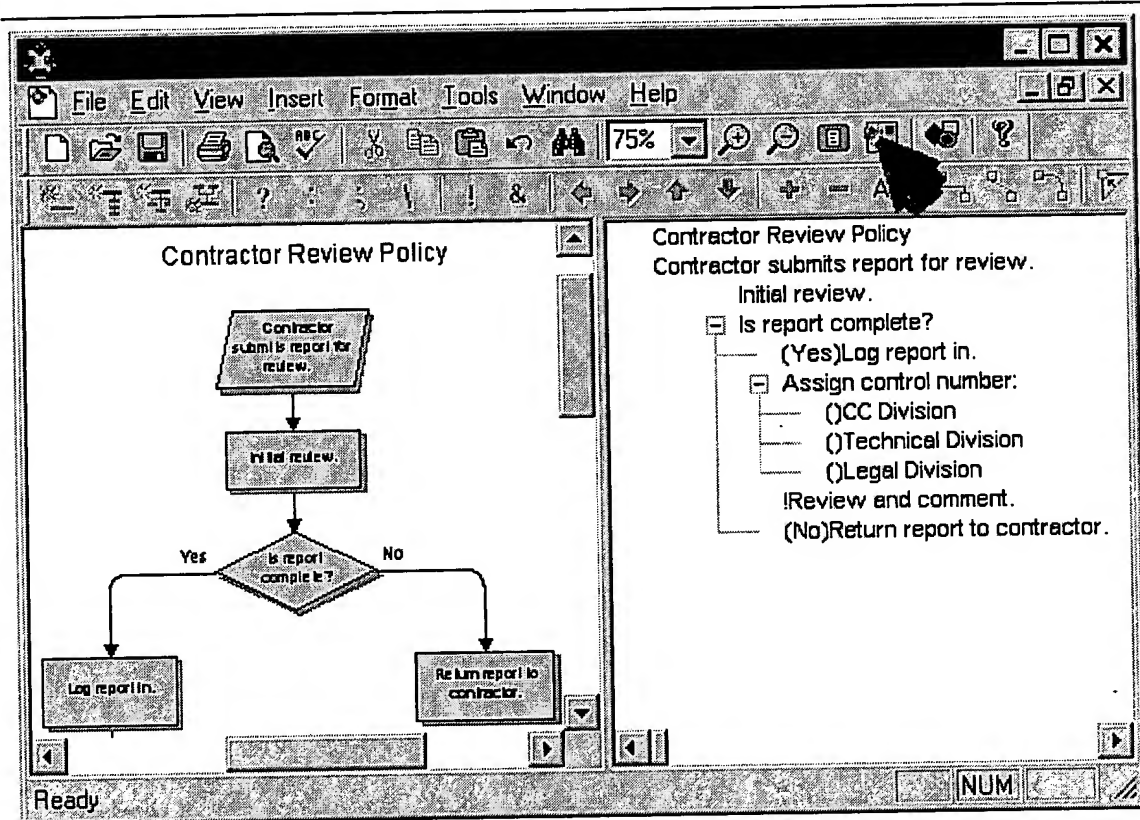
allCLEAR allows you to create diagrams in two ways: using the **Outline** or using the **Diagrammer**.



*Diagrammer*

1. **Diagrammer:** The "Diagrammer" (illustrated above) allows the user to create a diagram visually, in small sections. You can "grab" various boxes or clusters from the Diagrammer and drag them into the diagram window, creating just the diagram you need. You can also drag the boxes and clusters into the outline

window. No matter which window you prefer to use, allCLEAR automatically updates the other window so that the two are synchronized. To add your next box, click to select the single rectangle from the Diagrammer. Drag it into the diagram window and drop it directly on top of the first box. allCLEAR connects it to the first box. Two-way decisions are called "If clusters." The user clicks the "If" tab on the Diagrammer to see the various "If" clusters. The user clicks to select the desired cluster and drags it into the diagram window (directly on top of the previous box).



2. **Outline:** The Outline (illustrated above) is a series of text entries arranged in a logical order. allCLEAR interprets the order of the entries, along with their levels of indent, to draw a corresponding diagram. Therefore, you can actually create an outline using any text-editing software and then open it in allCLEAR. When you open the text file in allCLEAR, the flowchart diagram appears. Typing an outline directly into allCLEAR has some advantages. Certain punctuation marks function as macros--they create new boxes of a specific shape and layout. For example, when you type a question mark and press Enter, allCLEAR automatically creates an "if" construction, a two-way decision box with a box leading out from each side. In addition, the outline helps to manage the level of indent for you, and the consistency checking feature helps you to spot inconsistencies in the logic of your diagram.

## Summary:

Diagrammer: allClear has a notion of creating cells by dragging/dropping cells from a symbol palette onto either the text Outline or the Diagram view. allClear allows for text entry directly into flowchart symbols, which then appears in the Outline display and vice versa.

Outline: allClear's Outline display shows all the cells in the flowchart at the same time. allClear uses punctuation in the Outline to trigger the creation of certain types of cells, multiple branches, etc. The punctuation marks remain in the Outline text.

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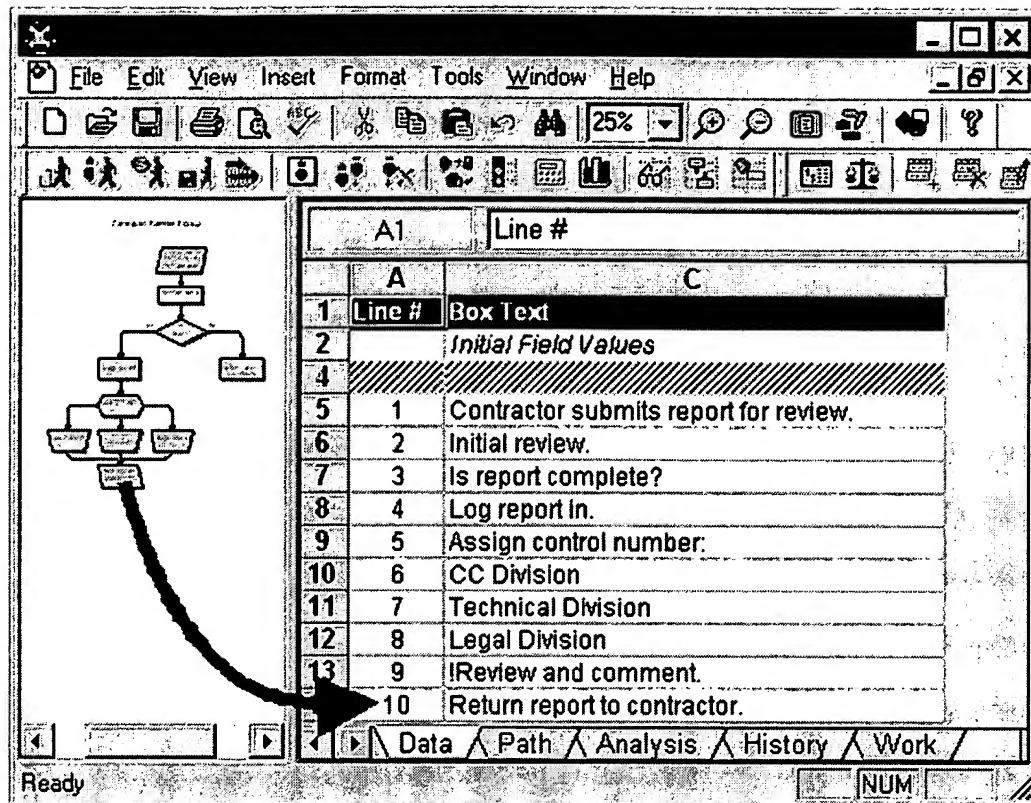
allCLEAR has three window sections:

1. Diagram window
2. Outline window
3. Analysis window

The diagram window is always visible. The outline and analysis windows alternate; only one is available at any one time, depending on whether you are in Flow Chart mode or Analysis mode.

When you open an empty diagram file, you are in Flow Chart mode. The application window is divided into two sections. On the left is the diagram window, which displays your diagram as you work on it. On the right is the outline window, which shows you the diagram in outline form. These two windows operate simultaneously. For example, if you enter some text into a box in the diagram window, the text also appears on the corresponding line in the outline window. Therefore, you can create your diagram using either the diagram window or the outline window; the end result is the same.

When you switch to Analysis Mode, the outline window is replaced with the analysis window (a spreadsheet):



*Analysis Window*

In Analysis mode, you can enter data, set up analysis paths, play the paths, and run other types of process simulations. You interact with both the diagram and the analysis windows as you work. However, to make changes to the structure or formatting of your diagram, you must switch to Flow Chart mode. The Analysis Window contains allCLEAR's process analysis and simulation functionality. It is similar to a spreadsheet--it organizes and displays numerical information. It is divided into five worksheets, each with its own purpose. The data worksheet contains the diagram data--values associated with each box in the diagram. The other worksheets contain information generated through process analysis and simulation. They keep track of the different paths through your process and help you determine which paths are most interesting and useful for your analysis.

#### **Summary:**

allClear has an analysis display in the second region. allClear assigns data to cells in the flowchart via spreadsheet data fields.

Paths are determined according to certain criteria that are analyzed by the program. The user specifies what data fields to use as criteria when finding the optimal and critical paths. When the user generates automatic paths using process analysis, allCLEAR automatically steps through the diagram, recording all possible paths it finds. Each path is terminated when it reaches either a stop box, a designated end box, or an infinite loop.

1. The Optimal path is the one that uses the least of the identified data field. It is the most efficient path. Conversely, the Critical path is the least efficient path.
2. The Most Likely path is simply the one most likely to be generated during simulation. It is found by choosing the most probable path at every decision point.
3. The Normalized path is the path with the highest normalized probability. A normalized probability is calculated by dividing the sum of the path probabilities by the number of steps in the path. (This value is called the correlation value; you can view it in the Path Statistics dialog box.)
4. Manually creating paths: Unlike automatic paths, manual paths are created individually using Walk mode. The user can specify different starting and ending points to be used during an analysis. When you enter Walk mode, a special cursor appears, allowing you to select each flow step in the diagram window. (Or, optionally, you can use the Walk Navigator dialog box to help you navigate to your next step.) As you select each step, the step information is entered in the path worksheet.

**Summary:**

Paths only exist in the mind of the allClear program after data has been assigned to cells and a process analysis has been run based on specific criteria selection.

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Before a user can actually select a path, they must run a “process analysis” in order to establish “paths” to choose from.

Note: users can also “manually” create paths, but this is pretty much just doing the reverse of the first step in process analysis.

The first step in “process analysis” is to create data fields that can be associated with each cell/step in the flowchart and then assign actual data to each cell/step:

A screenshot of a spreadsheet application window. The window has a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Format, Tools, Window, Help) and a toolbar with various icons. The spreadsheet grid shows a table with the following data:

	C	D	E	F
1	Box Text	Cost Per Hour	Time in Hours	Total Cost
2	Initial Field Values			
4				
5	Contractor submits report for review.	\$15.00	2.5	
6	Initial review.	\$25.00	8	
7	Is report complete?			
8	Log report in.	\$12.00	0.5	
9	Assign control number.	\$12.00	4	
10	CC Division	\$12.00	0.5	
11	Technical Division	\$35.00	16	
12	Legal Division	\$50.00	10	
13	Review and comment	\$70.00	8.5	
14	Return report to contractor.	\$12.00	1.5	

The status bar at the bottom shows 'Ready' and 'NUM'.

### *Assigning Data to Cells*

The second step is to generate all possible paths by running an analysis. As paths are generated, totals are calculated for all data fields. Once an analysis has been run, the user can then select a path to be highlighted in the flowchart display:

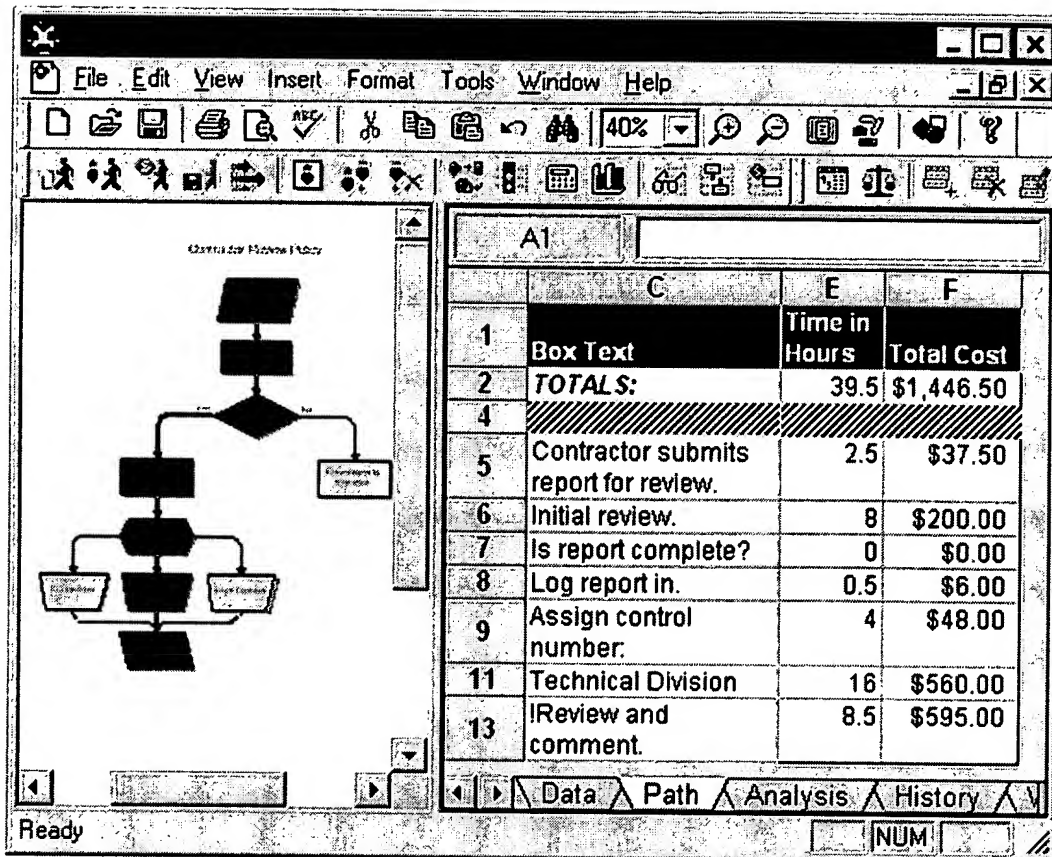


	B	C	D	F	G	H
1	In Sync	Path Name	Description	Time in Hours	Total Cost	
2						
3						
4	Yes	Analysis Path 1	Fri Dec 10 18:15:42 1999, Terminated on Stop	24	\$892.50	
5	Yes	Analysis Path 2	Fri Dec 10 18:15:42 1999, Terminated on Stop	39.5	\$1,446.50	
6	Yes	Analysis Path 3	Fri Dec 10 18:15:42 1999, Terminated on Stop	33.5	\$1,386.50	
7	Yes	Analysis Path 4	Fri Dec 10 18:15:43 1999, Terminated on Stop	12	\$255.50	
8						
9						
10						

Ready NUM

*Choosing a Path in the Analysis Window*

To select a path to be displayed, in the Analysis Window the user selects a field (in one of the various rows that represent a generated paths) and then clicks the window's "path" tab, as illustrated above. At this point, the path is highlighted/selected in the Diagram Window and the data totals that are associated with each flowchart cell/step are detailed in the Analysis Window, as illustrated below:



*Path Highlighted in allClear*

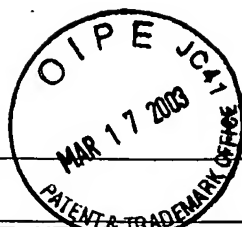
In allClear, selecting a symbol in the flowchart does not select/highlight a path of any kind..

Dated: March 13, 2003

Respectfully submitted,

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FORM PTO-1449	SERIAL NO. 10/038,527	CASE NO. 10342/13
LIST OF PATENTS AND PUBLICATIONS FOR APPLICANT'S INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT (use several sheets if necessary)	FILING DATE January 2, 2002	GROUP ART UNIT 2183
APPLICANT(S): Gottlieb et al.		

## REFERENCE DESIGNATION

## U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

EXAMINER INITIAL	DOCUMENT NUMBER	DATE	NAME	CLASS/ SUBCLASS	FILING DATE
A1	6,370,683	4/9/2002	SOBERS		

## FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

EXAMINER INITIAL	DOCUMENT NUMBER	DATE	COUNTRY	CLASS/ SUBCLASS	TRANSLATION YES NO

EXAMINER INITIAL	OTHER ART (Including Author, Title, Date, Pertinent Pages, etc.)
A2	"allCLEAR User's Guide," Version 4.5, SPSS Inc., 1999 (218 pages).

EXAMINER	DATE CONSIDERED
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EXAMINER: Initial if reference considered, whether or not citation is in conformance with MPEP 609; Draw line through citation if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to applicant.